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62.23

1944 Funk's G Hybrids



WORLD RECORD

191.64
Bushels An Acre
(See Page 5)

A Nation Wide



RESEARCH PROGRAM

The Funk staff of corn breeders is headed by Dr. J. R. Holbert, who has developed more inbreds now used in commercial hybrids than any other corn breeder in America. Upper right, Leon Steele, associate corn breeder, is seen checking a new hybrid for abundance of pollen in the nursery at Bloomington, Illinois.

Brings You Rich Benefits in Funk's G Hybrids

EVERY farmer should know the type of research back of the hybrids he plants. All the determining factors of inheritance are tucked inside but completely hidden from view in each kernel of his hybrid seed.

Where do these determiners come from? How is it possible to spread them so uniformly through an entire G-Hybrid strain? What do they mean in terms of vigorous field performance and high yields? The answers to these questions can be found in the complete pedigree and performance records maintained by the famous corn-breeding staff at Funk Farms, the cradle of commercial corn.

Where They Come From

From the high altitudes of the Rocky Mountain foothills to the Atlantic coast; from the short growing season areas of Canada to the deep South—trained research men of the nation-wide Funk hybrid corn research organization are constantly gathering outstanding native strains of corn. The sensitive fingers of this Funk research staff reach into the most remote of America's corn-growing communities in an eternal search for improved corn germ plasmas that will make G-Hybrids better. These native strains form the mass

of raw materials with which Funk corn breeders work.

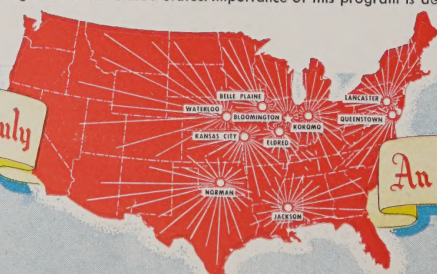
G-Hybrids Are All-American

Gone is the old idea that stems from the days of open pollinated corn that good strains will do well only in a very restricted area. New world yield records are being made with hybrids that draw their drouth resistance from a native strain of Nebraska; their exceptional field performance from a strain in Pennsylvania; their high yielding ability from a strain in Iowa; their exceptional ear type from a strain in Indiana; their sturdy root systems from an Illinois corn. These are a few actual examples that illustrate the wide range of original sources to which world yield record hybrids trace their ancestry. Truly Funk's G Hybrids are "All-American."

Progressive corn breeding today can no longer depend upon one single locality with a limited selection of strains and growing conditions. It speeds the processes of improvement by drawing new and precious corn germ plasmas from many localities, many states. Thanks to Funk research, thousands of farmers who plant G-Hybrids today are getting benefits now which might not have been gained for years without these nation-wide resources and facilities.

The constant search for improved strains of corn, started more than 50 years ago by E. D. Funk, now president of Funk Bros. Seed Co., began the work that has led to the present development of G-Hybrids. The map shows the nerve centers of the nation-wide Funk research organization and the lines of influence extending out from them into every corn-growing area of the United States. Importance of this program is described on these pages.

Funk's G Hybrids Truly



An All American Corn

The Acid Test of INBREEDING

In Funk's nurseries each native strain is subjected to the acid test of inbreeding. Inbreeding literally tears the strain apart, exposing its weaknesses and its strong points to scientific study and measurement. The methods are carefully charted and organized. Along the road to new discoveries countless thousands of plants are discarded because they fail to establish new standards of excellence. But the results are well worth while. For out of this mass of experimental inbreds come those few rare and potent inbreds that contribute improvement in economic characteristics. These inbreds put into hybrid combinations can stand up under extreme heat and drought for longer periods, have a higher degree of resistance to disease and insect enemies—and, above all, they carry the precious inherited factors which contribute to high yields of sound corn.

How Hybrids Are Made

But the job is only half done when superior inbreds are found and improved. Four inbreds are usually fused together to make a hybrid. Every year, the Funk corn-breeding staff makes hundreds upon hundreds of experimental hybrid combinations. Each combination carries the promise of becoming a superior strain of corn. Yet ninety-nine percent fail to meet the exacting specifications set by Funk corn breeders. **ONLY THOSE HYBRIDS THAT HELP ESTABLISH NEW STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE ARE SELECTED FOR COMMERCIAL USE. ONLY THOSE FEW ARE GIVEN THE NAME OF G-HYBRIDS.**

How G-Hybrids Are Proved

From the tested inbred to its use in a proven G-Hybrid is a matter of at least five years, and probably more. Throughout this entire period, Funk's corn breeders deal largely with hidden characteristics. How then can



Controlled inheritance—tassels are covered to provide a source of pure pollen and ear shoots are covered with sacks to prevent the silks from being fertilized by pollen from other than the desired source.

they be sure that a hybrid is superior? The answer is found in Funk's nation-wide system of 3,000 proving plots. Actual performance under a wide range of conditions and seasons is the deciding factor. Performance requirements in these proving plots are rigid and each detail is carefully charted and analyzed. Superior performance achieved time and time again provides the answer.

There are other equally important advantages that come from Funk's nation-wide system of proving plots. In a single season Funk's Hybrids are subjected to an extensive variety of soils, insect attacks, diseases and weather conditions. No local area could possibly supply this variety. Performance records built up under these conditions reveal far more than those established in only one local area. The advance of an insect enemy, for instance, may be successfully met by the discovery of resistant hybrids years before that insect becomes a serious problem in other communities. Funk corn breeders are constantly meeting and solving problems of this nature.

The work of developing new hybrids and testing them is accomplished in the same way that the army introduces and tests a new gun. First the gun is designed, built and perfected. Then it is sent to the testing range where it is fired until it literally falls apart. It is only as the gun is exerted beyond its capacity that its inner weaknesses appear. It's the same way with a new hybrid. After it is created in the Funk nursery, it is sent to the testing grounds where it is subjected to much more rigorous conditions than would ever be encountered under regular farming conditions. Then Funk corn breeders can study its inner weaknesses and correct them.

• • •

Additional proof of the value of G-Hybrids is found in remarkable series of official yield records listed on page 5.

Transferring pollen from a tassel bag to the silk by means of a pollen gun, one of the basic procedures in modern corn breeding. Hand pollination in the Funk nurseries is accomplished in this manner.





Choose

THE FUNK'S G HYBRIDS THAT FIT YOUR FARM

Locate your farm on this map, and note the corn region number. Then refer to the Maturities Table at the right for a quick summary of the G-Hybrids best adapted to your purposes.

Plainer than any word description could do it, this map shows the corn regions of the Midwest at a glance. It can serve as your guide to the selection of G-Hybrids that best fit your farm conditions. Here's how to use it: Simply mark the approximate location of your farm on the map. Then note the number of the corn region in which your farm is located. This corn region number is your key to strain descriptions on the following pages.

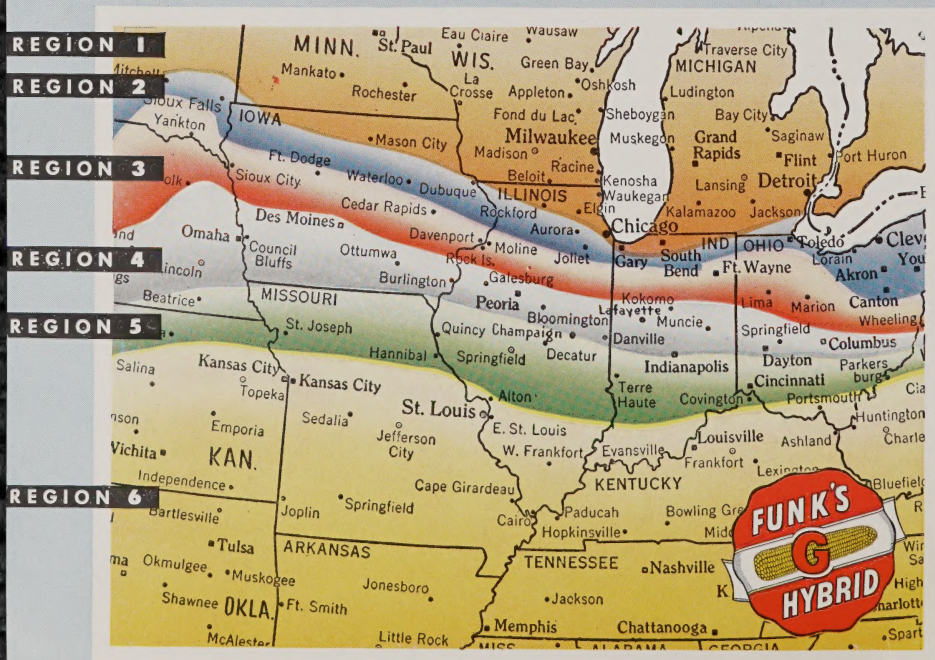
See Your Funk's G Hybrid Representative! Each of the G-Hybrid strains described in this catalog are adapted to two or more regions shown on the map below. Please bear in mind, however, that this map can only show the general borders of each region as they apply to the majority of farms in that area. Local conditions sometimes affect both the adaptation and performance of strains. These special local conditions are known and provided for. The G-Hybrid Representative in your community has complete information based on years of experience. He will gladly give you every assistance in selecting the G-Hybrids to fit your farm.

There are hybrids for every type of soil and every different use. If you will be needing an early supply of feed next year, it would be best to plant a few acres of an early maturing hybrid. For instance, in central Illinois, an early maturing hybrid can make feed available on your farm from a week to ten days earlier than your regular full season hybrid. Because of different types of soil and different uses, many farmers find that they need two and even three different strains of hybrid corn. Consult your Funk Representative. He has a G-Hybrid for every particular soil type and need.

FUNK BROS. SEED COMPANY Bloomington, Illinois

APPROXIMATE MATURITIES For Funk's G Hybrids

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| G-1 | { Full in upper part of Region 1 and medium in lower section of Region 1. |
| G-7
G-12 | |
| G-29
G-114
G-16
G-66 | { Full season in southern part of Region 1 and medium season for Region 2. |
| | |
| G-67
G-170
G-37 | { Full season in lower part of Region 2, medium in Region 3 and medium early in Region 4. |
| | |
| G-212
G-32
G-53
G-169 | { Full season in southern part of Region 3, medium to full season in Region 4 and early in Region 5. |
| | |
| G-94 | { Full season in Region 4 and medium in Region 5. |
| G-80 | { Full season in lower part of Region 4, medium to full season in Region 5 and medium to early in Region 6. |
| | |
| G-90
G-135 | { Full season in Region 5 and medium in Region 6. |





Paul H. Peabody, holder of the world 10-acre corn yield record, also specializes in raising Herefords like these. Mr. Peabody believes that feeding 200 head of White Faces on a paved feed yard that saves all the manure is essential, along with good Funk's G Hybrid seed and good weather, in producing world record corn yields.

New Official World Yield Record 191.64 BUSHELS AN ACRE

This new yield record was made with Funk's G Hybrids and it was official—not a private record. It was made in the 1942 Illinois Corn Yield Test, open to all farmers in the state and all hybrids. The yield was officially measured and rechecked by inspectors from the Illinois Crop Improvement Association and the University of Illinois Agriculture Experiment Station.



Paul Peabody

The New World Record Holder... Paul Peabody, Christian Co., Ill.

The 1,916 bushels of corn (figured on No. 2 shelled corn basis) from 10 acres is some yield. Here are some interesting facts about how it was obtained.

Mr. Peabody planted his rows 28 inches apart, dropping kernels about every ten inches. This means that the number of plants per acre was tremendously increased over the normal rate. For seed he mixed equal parts of three-full-season Funk's G Hybrids adapted to his area. This seed was not special—it was the regular seed of the same quality and grade purchased by thousands of farmers. Mr. Peabody used commercial fertilizer and a liberal application of manure.

They Have What It Takes

Says Dr. Holbert: "Such a yield would have been impossible in the days of open-pollinated corn, or even with the hybrids of five or six years ago. Top-notch hybrids of today will stand thick planting and still produce a good ear to every stalk. Equally important, today's good hybrids can take advantage of higher fertility levels to produce higher yields. But not so with the open-pollinated strains and early hybrids. No matter how much fertilizer was used, they could not use the extra plant food advantageously."

Funk's G Makes Sweep

In most localities in the United States and Canada where corn is grown, Funk's G Hybrids have helped establish yield averages that were considered impossible to attain a few years ago. In the 1942 Illinois yield contest, for instance, farmers who grew G-Hybrids not only made a world yield record but they made second, third and fourth highest yields as well.

Although scores of other hybrids have been entered in this contest each season, last year was the sixth straight that the top yield has been produced with Funk's G Hybrids. The winners have been as follows:

1942 Paul Peabody, Christian Co.	191.64 bu.
1941 William Woods, McLean Co.	174.3 bu.
1940 Everett Lofftus, Warren Co.	125.56 bu.
1939 Richmond Robison, Tazewell Co.	155.41 bu.
1938 Richmond Robison, Tazewell Co.	137.96 bu.
1937 Richmond Robison, Tazewell Co.	131.1 bu.

2nd Straight Indiana Win

Herman Barrett of Gibson County, Ind., has used Funk's G Hybrids for the past two seasons. In both years he has had the highest yield in the 5-acre Contest sponsored by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association and Purdue University. Mr. Barrett's yields were:

1941	190.1 bushels per acre
1942	181.6 bushels per acre



WILLIAM WOODS,
McLean County

2nd Highest Yield
164.05 bu. per acre



EVERETT LOFTTUS,
Warren County

3rd Highest Yield
157.29 bu. per acre



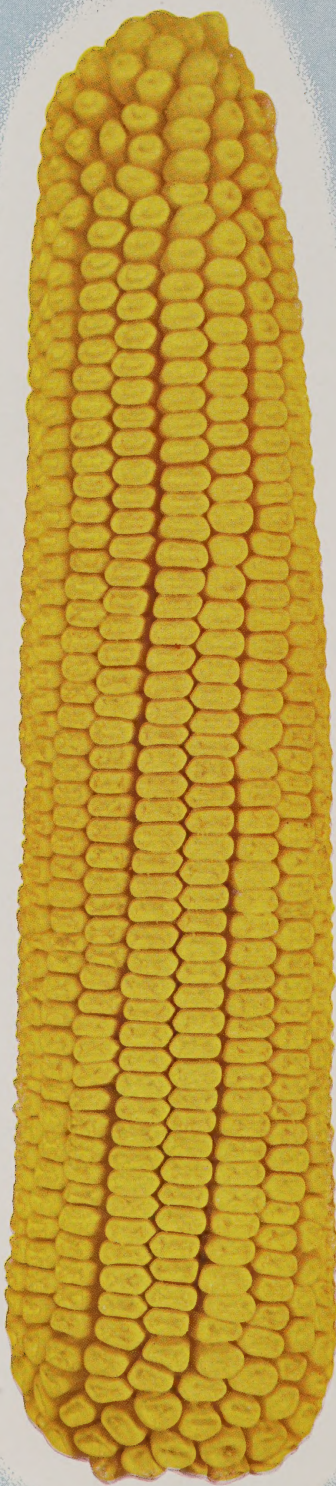
JOHN SCHRAUF,
Logan County

4th Highest Yield
155.37 bu. per acre



Pace Setter

IN THE NORTH CENTRAL CORN BELT



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

ADAPTATION—PLANT G-114 in the area from southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois eastward through upper Indiana, lower Michigan and northern Ohio. It is a full season corn in the southern part of Region 1 (map on page 4) and is medium to full season in Region 2. In Region 3, it is an excellent hybrid for late planting or for early planting if you'll be needing corn for feeding early in the fall. G-114 is highly resistant to summer droughts.

Good Crop Insurance: Corn growers who raise G-114 say it is a kind of crop insurance. In the spring, G-114 will grow despite cool, wet weather that would lower the germination of ordinary corn. Its ability to resist corn borer and other insects adds to its championship field performance. Its standability is remarkable among all of the hybrids adapted to this area.

HEAVY YIELD



Last fall, George Rentshler of Inwood, Ia., harvested 7,000 bushels of corn from 90 acres of land. Some of his acreage averaged more than 100 bushels. This year this Iowa farmer is raising his fifth crop of Funk's G-114.



This is a Funk Master Research plot, one of some 3,000 test plots scattered across the nation to check the performance of newly developed G-Hybrids. Here is seen Dr. J. R. Holbert, chief Funk corn breeder (left), checking results with other staff members. More than 100 hybrids, many of them new, are tested in these plots.

G-114 QUALIFIES AS LEADER BY OVERCOMING HAZARDS OF COLD SPRING, SUMMER DROUTH AND FALL WINDS

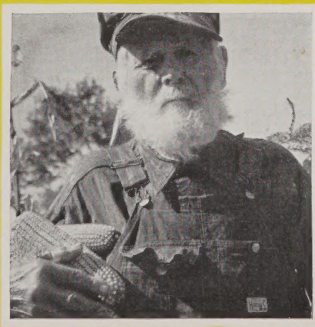
TO BE a successful hybrid in the north corn belt, a hybrid must be able to effectively endure and overcome three weather hazards—cold spring weather, summer drouths and the relentless wind blasts that are common during the harvest season. The field performance of Funk's G-114 has been so remarkable that it has come to be recognized as the "pace setter" in the northern corn belt. Its high yields testify to its ability to grow rapidly even when the spring is cold and wet, and to keep right on making a crop of corn through hot spells and dry weather. Paul A. Goble of Columbiana City, Ind., expresses the feeling of many farmers, saying, "I have grown G-114 for three years and have grown it alongside other hybrids of like maturity. G-114 has been superior in yield, grain quality and resistance to corn borer. It is excellent in standability and my average yield for the past two years has been

110 bushels an acre." Another Indiana farmer, Daniel K. Lenninger of Akron, says of G-114, "I've planted Funk's G Hybrids since 1927, and for several years now I've used G-114 because of its high yield, fine grain quality and stalk strength. My neighbors have all remarked how well my corn stood up under corn borer infestation."

The 4-year Iowa Official Corn Tests reveal the ability of G-114 to stand up under high fall winds. The percentage of lodged stalks over the 4-year period was only 2.9 percent—the lowest for any strain entered in the Iowa tests. Ray Banson of Inwood, Ia., bears out the results of the Iowa tests, saying, "I've used G-114 for four years. I like it best of any hybrid I have ever used. It stands perfectly." Farmers in northern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have had the same experience with this great hybrid—truly the pace setter in the north central area.



Elmer Folker, Centerville, S. D., farmer, needs a hybrid that will stand up against hard fall winds, and he chooses Funk's G-114. He says, "I had G-114 last year and it really stands, and the ears stay on the stalk." He is seen feeding G-Hybrid to his hogs.



E. A. Ely, 85, of Berkey, O., holds G-114 ears in a field that averaged 100 bushels. It was his fifth consecutive G-Hybrid crop.

Great Hybrid

**FOR SHORT
SEASONS**

FUNK'S G

1

ADAPTATION—G-1 is medium in maturity for southern Minnesota and Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and areas of like conditions to the east. Medium to full season in Region 1, early in upper Region 2.



Matures Early

G-1 will stand planting early, even if the ground is still cool. Its early growth is rapid. It develops stalk and root structure that gives remarkable standability. Its big, well-formed ears are carried at medium height on the stalk and are attached with a short shank, making harvesting easy. G-1 is the answer in the northern corn belt where G-7 is a little late.

This picture, taken in August, 1942, shows how early G-1 ears approach full maturity.



Dependable

**IN THE UPPER
CORN BELT**

ADAPTATION—G-7 enjoys a wide acceptance in the northern corn belt. It is full season in the lower part of Region 1, medium to full season in Region 2, and early in Region 3.

FUNK'S G

7

Funk's G-7 Is Planted Exclusively

on many farms, because corn growers have found that it combines all requirements for a good corn strain in the upper regions of the corn belt. In the north, G-7 is one of the very few hybrids that can mature a heavy yield. Farther south it is popular where an early supply of feed is needed. Ears are of medium length; kernels are deep and slightly dented.

Northern corn belt steers fattened on G-Hybrids. Livestock feeders praise Funk's G-7.



A
Favorite
**on Livestock
Farms**

FUNK'S G
12

ADAPTATION—G-12 was one of the few hybrids that matured as far north as Minnesota last season before the late September freeze. In normal season, it is a full season crop in the lower part of Region 1 (map on page 4). It yields well as far north as Janesville, Wis., and Lansing, Mich. A most excellent hybrid for the muck lands of northern Indiana. It is a medium to full season strain in Region 2. Satisfactory for late planting in Regions 3 and 4.

Thousands of livestock farmers in the northern corn belt plant nothing but Funk's G-12—the all-around corn for the area where the growing season is short. The field performance of G-12 is unrivaled in its adapted area. It grows rapidly. It will tassel as early as the seventh or eighth week after planting. Its foliage remains green longer than usual, which makes it an excellent hybrid for silage. This late season vigor also means that extra amounts of starch are deposited in the ears, accounting for its remarkable yields of cribbing corn. Whether you want silage, fodder or crib corn, G-12 will do the job.

Many farmers, especially those faced with labor shortage, prefer G-12 because its characteristics make harvest less difficult. Funk's G-12 has a proven ability to stand well through fall winds and even winter snows. You don't have to hire extra help in the fall if you grow G-12. It can be harvested later, if necessary, after more pressing work is out of the way.



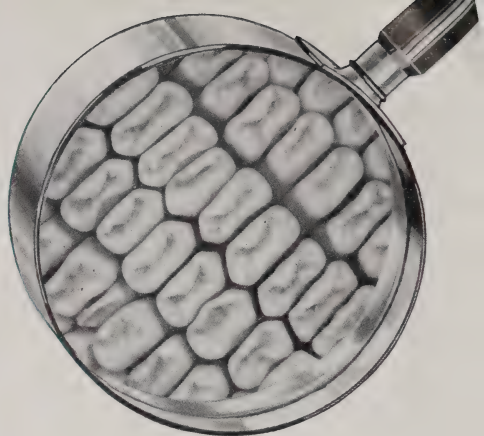
Unusual performance of G-12 is the result of years of work by Funk corn breeders. Even now the inbreds that make up this hybrid are constantly being improved and tested. Dr. Holbert is seen personally directing the work.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



ITS ALL AROUND *Performance* MAKES LASTING FRIENDS

ADAPTATION—This remarkable performing G-Hybrid is adapted to the lower part of the northern corn belt. G-29 is a full season strain in the southern part of Region 1 and the northern part of Region 2. Farmers in Region 3 who need an early supply of feed will find this hybrid hard to beat.

Real Farmer Appeal—G-29 is of medium height, carries its ear low, has a stiff stalk, large cylindrical ear with deep, well-dented kernels. Both the farmers who husk by hand and those who use a picker have found G-29 easy to harvest. Big roots are able to supply the plant food necessary for heavy yields. G-29 is an outstanding favorite on livestock farms. Both feeders and breeders have a strong preference for its medium rough kernels.

In the 1942 Official Iowa Corn Yield Test, Funk's G-29 had the highest performance score, including the highest yield, and was one of the best standing of the commercial hybrids in the entire north section of the state where it was tested. It was also used by a number of the winners in the Iowa 10-acre yield contest last season.



L. D. Jay, Oswego, Ill., farmer, likes the large ears, high yields and good standability of G-29. Note the complete absence of lodged stalks down the row at the right.

High Yielder

**Farmers Praise Its Rapid Growth,
Making Earlier Cultivation Possible**



Check plot tests in dozens of localities of the north central corn belt first established the unusual yielding ability of Funk's G-16. Now the yielding ability of this hybrid is winning G-16 rapid acceptance among north central corn belt farmers.

ADAPTATION—Here's a G-Hybrid that is getting remarkable acceptance. G-16 is a full season hybrid for northern and north central Illinois and Indiana. It is well liked and well adapted in northwest Ohio.

Farmers Like G-16 because of its splendid field performance, its high yield averages and the excellent feeding quality of its grain for both livestock and poultry. This hybrid is noted for its rapid early growth and produces a heavy, abundant foliage, making it a desirable hybrid for silage purposes where late corn is not desired.

Fine Ear Type—G-16 produces a cylindrical ear that appeals to every corn grower. The ears are low down on the stalk. There are practically no dropped ears in G-16 fields. Kernels are deep with plenty of starch which gives them their good feeding quality.

Alfred Peters, of Holland, Ia., says: "I have never raised corn that stands better than G-16. It does not lodge, and the ears really stay on the stalks so that they can be picked with a mechanical picker. My G-Hybrids in one field yielded 120 bushels per acre."

STILL STANDING IN MARCH



It stands! This is a picture of a G-16 field taken March 24, 1943, after it had stood all winter. The corn was of excellent quality and there was practically no loss of grain. This is just another of the extra benefits farmers get who plant Funk's G Hybrids.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

FUNK'S G

66



Beautiful **EARS**

Remarkable Standability

ADAPTATION—G-66 is perfectly adapted to the region from Rock Island, Ill., east through Morris, Ill., Fort Wayne, Ind., and Toledo, Ohio. It is full season in the upper part of Region 2 and a medium season in Region 3. G-66 does well on all types of soil. It is insect-resistant. Ears are short-shanked.

LIVESTOCK FARMERS LIKE IT

Dependable—"I like Funk's G-66," says Harold Wehrman of Belle Plaine, Ia., who raised Iowa's 1942 grand champion barrow. "Year in and year out G-66 will give you more corn of better quality than any other hybrid used in this area." Field performance qualities include, in addition to good yields and early drying, high degree of resistance to both corn borer and chinch bugs. Its deep kernels are relatively rough and of soft texture, giving G-66 the grain quality that pleases feeders who want corn that's not hard and flinty.

No Better Stander—Even under chinch bug and corn borer attack, G-66 stalks remain erect and produce a good crop. Even if harvest is delayed until the following spring, G-66 will yield a good harvest of sound corn. Beautiful ears, large in girth in relation to their length, give G-66 eye appeal enjoyed by few hybrids. All in all, G-66 is a real corn farmer's corn.

STANDS UP IN BORER AREA



G-66 produces 100 bushels an acre in the heart of Ohio's corn borer area. Ezra Neuhauser, of Napoleon, Ohio, shows typical ears from the field. Note the remarkable standability of G-66 down the row.

He's Going To Get A Good Crop



This farmer believes in taking no unnecessary chances. He knows that all the factors needed to insure good yields—high germination, rapid growth, resistance to disease and insect attack, and good standability—have been "built into" the G-Hybrid seed he planted. It is this research work, done in Funk nurseries, that takes much of the gamble out of raising corn.

High Yields on many kinds of soil

**FUNK'S G
67**

ADAPTATION—G-67 is adapted to the north central part of the corn belt. It is a full season hybrid in lower Region 2 and Region 3. In Region 4 it matures early. G-67 has proved itself on many kinds of soil and under many weather conditions.

**FUNK'S G
170**

ADAPTATION—Full season in lower Region 2, medium in Region 3 and early in Region 4. G-170 is well adapted to produce a high yield of soft-textured grain. It is easily harvested, and best liked on soils ranging from medium to high in fertility.

RUGGED EAR... Kernels Are Well Dented

Emphasis on Yield—High yield is the thing for which Funk's G-67 is best known. It develops rapidly during the first weeks after planting. Its foliage is heavy, shading the ground and discouraging weed growth. G-67 normally remains dark green through its entire growing period. At maturity, ears dry quickly, a quality greatly to be desired. Quick-drying ears are least susceptible to molds and rots—which means these ears will give higher quality grain for market or feed. Too, quick-drying ears permit early harvest. G-67 is strongly resistant to high winds—another harvest time asset.



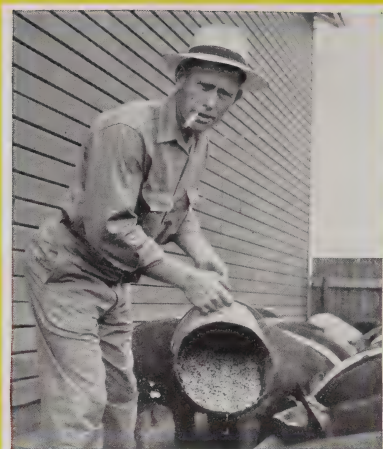
A SOFTER CORN ... Livestock Farmers Prefer It

A Feeders' Corn—Funk's G-170 has won deserved popularity on livestock farms of the north central corn belt, especially in northwest Ohio. It produces a deep-grained, medium rough ear. Ears are carried low on a stiff stalk, making harvest either by hand or with a picker easy. Kernels are well dented, and this hybrid is not recommended to customers who prefer a hard, flinty corn. Tested on Funk's widely scattered proving plots for several years, Funk's G-170 has demonstrated that it requires no pampering to produce a good heavy yield of high quality corn.





EAR ACTUAL SIZE



G-37 produces well-dented ears of softer corn—the kind that is a favorite in the hog lot and means extra pounds of meat and lard—more profits—at market time.

Check G-37 for these

- ✓ **Bumper Yields**
- ✓ **Standability**
- ✓ **Fine Feeding Quality**

ADAPTATION—A standout hybrid for the north central corn belt. G-37 is full season for the south half of Region 2 (map on page 4) and in the north half of Region 3. It is a medium season strain in lower Region 3 and upper Region 4. This hybrid is earlier than G-53 but a few days later than G-66. G-37 is well adapted to many soil types.

Tops in 4-Year Test—"Very few hybrids have ever been developed that have as good standability as G-37," says Dr. J. R. Holbert, chief of the Funk corn-breeding staff. The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station's 4-year report on hybrids tested in that state bears out the statement. Results of four years of testing in the north central section of Iowa show that Funk's G-37 not only had superior standability but that its all-around performance score topped all other hybrids checked. It was a leader in standability, had the fewest lodged stalks and its percentage of dropped ears was also low. But most important of all, G-37 averaged nearly 85 bushels an acre for the four years, being first in this important respect.

Resists Corn Borers—G-37 offers an unusual degree of corn borer protection. It can also produce a good crop despite chinch bug and rootworm attacks. G-37 develops a medium rough ear. Kernels are well dented, and the strain is preferred by many livestock farmers.

Star Performer

IN BOTH FIELD AND FEEDLOT

ADAPTATION—Here's a famous G-Hybrid adapted to a wide range of soil and weather. It is full season in the southern part of Region 3, medium to full season in Region 4, and early in Region 5.



Cornbelt farmer Harry Overgard raises G-Hybrids. He has found that his purebred Hampshire ewes produce better lambs and maintain their condition better on Funk's G Hybrids.

EASY TO RAISE, GOOD TO FEED

"Funk's G-53 is the best hybrid I've ever raised," says Merle Crabb, Macomb, Ill., farmer who has been raising G-Hybrids nearly ten years. "It's hard to believe, but G-53 can stand a wet spring and then endure severe drouth in the summer. It stands up under chinch bugs, too." Mr. Crabb, a purebred Shorthorn breeder, says of G-53's feeding qualities, "It's a good feeding corn and not hard or flinty like so many hybrids."

PRODUCES HEAVY YIELDS

Under favorable conditions, G-53 has for years turned in tremendous yields, frequently 100 bushels an acre or more. Even under less favorable conditions, this hybrid will produce a heavy yield. Its single ear is carried low on a strong stalk which attains a medium height. Its resistance to drouth and cold is remarkable. Good standability will make harvesting easier. Kernels are deep and noted for their fine feeding quality.

A STUDY IN ROOTS



The drouth resistance of G-53 can be traced to its superior roots. Here is a root system of this popular G-Hybrid (left) compared with a competitive strain of corn.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE

IT *Will* DO A JOB

**FUNK'S G
32**

WELL ADAPTED for medium to high fertility soil from Rock Island, Ill., and Fort Wayne, Ind., south. Full season in south part of Region 3, medium to full season in Region 4, early in Region 5.

A GOOD HYBRID WHEN THE GOING IS TOUGH

G-32 is equipped to endure adversity and still turn in a good yield of corn. Its large and efficient roots are able to supply food to produce big ears and strong stalks, and anchor the plant so well that G-32 has top-notch standability. This hybrid has established its ability to withstand cold, heat or drouth. It has pronounced resistance to rootworm or grasshopper attacks.

G-32 has an outstanding root system. Here are bracer roots that forced their way into the soil in search of extra plant food and moisture.



A Hybrid That Can *"Take It"*

**FUNK'S G
212**

ADAPTED for a wide range of usefulness. G-212 is full season in Region 3, medium to full season in Region 4 and a good early corn in Region 5. It will yield well on most soils.

THE OLD RELIABLE AND STILL A LEADER

G-212 has done a great job on practically every kind of soil in the central corn belt.

It is favored on many farms because of its dark green color, amazing resistance to heat and drouth, and for its ability to produce a good crop even on thin ground. It is especially recommended for use on sharply rolling or hill ground. Short-shanked, medium-height ears make G-212 an excellent strain to husk with a mechanical picker.

G-212 ready for the crib October 1 on the Pratt Farms at Roseville, Ill. The excellent ear type and standability of this hybrid is illustrated in this picture.



Big Ears

and lots of 'em



ADAPTATION — One of north central Illinois and Indiana's outstanding hybrids. G-169 is a full season strain in the southern part of Region 3 (map on Page 4), full to medium in Region 4

and a fine early strain in Region 5. G-169 will give satisfaction on most soils found in this part of the corn belt.

A MODERN HYBRID READY TO DO AN OUTSTANDING JOB

"When you get a big ear on each stalk and four stalks to the hill, you get a real yield. That is the way it has been with my G-169," explains Otis Ward of Lebanon, Ind., who annually plants more than 100 acres with G-Hybrids. Mr. Ward's statement points to this great new hybrid's outstanding characteristics. First, its length of ear exceeds that of most other hybrids in use today, and the ear's girth and general quality are in keeping with the highest standards of good ear type.

G-169 can produce a larger volume of grain per hill than most strains even in the face of adverse conditions. This G-Hybrid has proven ability to resist and endure many conditions which reduce sharply or completely destroy many ordinary strains of corn. Funk corn breeders have developed in G-169 unusual resistance to chinch bug, rootworm, heat and drouth damage. That's why Luckey Stucker of Veedersburg, Ind., said "I bought two bushels of a competitive corn last season and put it with my G-169. You could see the G-169 clear across the field all summer. In November the other hybrid was down badly, but the G-169 was standing perfectly."

DOESN'T TAKE MANY TO FILL A BUSHEL BASKET



Few hybrids in use today produce ears as large as Funk's G-169. Kernels are deep and well dented.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



PANTAGRAPH PHOTO

It is possible that hogs in the United States eat as much Funk's G-94 as any other single strain of corn produced. These little pigs were photographed this spring on Frank Hubert's farm at Saybrook, Ill., where G-94 is raised.

Central Illinois and Indiana Farmers Call Funk's G-94 the Hybrid That Has Everything

THREE things top the list of things which farmers demand in modern hybrid corn. They are high yield, soldier-at-attention standability, and high feeding quality. Funk's G-94, by general admission one of America's greatest corn hybrids, is outstanding for all three qualities. That's why farmers who have used it call it "the hybrid that has everything."

Its fame for amazing yields is corn-belt-wide. It figured in setting new world 10-acre corn yield records. For six successive years, Funk's G Hybrids have been used to set the top yield record in the Illinois 10-Acre Corn Growing Contest, and G-94 has been used by every one of the champion corn growers. Paul Peabody planted three G-Hybrids on his world record 10-acre plot that averaged 191.64 bushels an acre in 1942, and one of the hybrids was G-94.

But G-94 is equally famous for its standability and general yield performance. Foster Stansfield of Paris, Ill., says, "Funk's G-94 is 100 percent satisfactory.

I've tried it with other hybrids, and it is better in every respect." George Johnson of Chrisman, Ill., adds, "I can recommend G-94 to do the job under both favorable and unfavorable circumstances." Homer Piercy of Mount Vernon, Ill., has used G-94 five years. Despite some severe chinch bug attacks he reports that G-94 has done an outstanding job every season.

G-94 is also outstanding for its resistance to corn borer damage. And there's no better hybrid for livestock feed than G-94. "T. O. Masterpiece," the grand champion steer at the Chicago Fat Stock Show held last December, was fed G-94 from the time he entered the feed pen of his 4-H owner, T. Richard Lacey, Jr., of Kansas, Ill. The lad's father, T. R. Lacey, Sr., says of G-94, "We've planted G-94 four years now. It's a good cattle corn—a little softer. The kernels are good and deep, and they have a little more starch in them. And it's the starch, you know, that puts the fat on steers."



T. Richard Lacey, Jr., of Kansas, Ill., is seen with his G-94-fed 4-H club steer "T. O. Masterpiece" that was named grand champion of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, December, 1942.



G-94 comes through in the heart of the corn borer infestation area. Henry Hulse, Milford, Ill., farmer, points out the high quality of G-94 ears to C. J. Mosiman, member of the Funk staff.



More Yielding Records

**TO ITS CREDIT THAN
ANY OTHER HYBRID**

ADAPTATION—Truly one of the greatest hybrids ever developed in the corn belt, Funk's G-94 has an unusually wide range of adaptation. It will produce well in Illinois from Galesburg and Watseka in the north far down into southern Illinois. In Indiana it is a good hybrid from Kokomo down to the southern section of the state. This hybrid produces well on many levels of soil fertility.

**IF A CORN CROP IS TO BE HAD
G-94 WILL RAISE IT**

Each year more farmers plant G-94 than any other G-Hybrid, and there's a reason. Funk's G-94 is a champion yielder, and unlike many ordinary hybrids, G-94 will perform well on a wide range of soils. It gives a maximum of protection from damage done by insects and corn diseases. It has a full measure of the famous Funk's G Hybrid standability, and it is one of the easiest hybrids to harvest that has ever been developed.



G-94 has the first requirement of a championship hybrid—good roots. The G-94 root system is large and efficient, delivering to the plant enough soil moisture and food to produce a firm stalk and enough leaf surface to manufacture record yields. But in addition G-94 roots have many other remarkable qualities. Foremost among them is the ability to recover from injury. Under test, G-94 plants have proven their ability to rebuild and replace destroyed sections of their root systems within a few days—often the difference between small yield and a bumper crop of corn.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



Champion

from the First

ADAPTATION—One of the newest of the famous G Hybrid lines, G-80 established itself as a yielding champion from the first. The strain is adapted to Illinois' corn belt from Roseville and Bloomington south to Cairo. In Indiana, G-80 is adapted to the area from Indianapolis down to the southernmost part of the state. G-80 performs well on all types of soil.

Chalk up these things for G-80: High yielding ability, fine field performance and excellent resistance to insects, especially chinch bugs. This hybrid is impressive from the time it comes through the ground. Rapid early growth helps this G-Hybrid get well-rooted before summer heat begins. It is noted for its ability to resist summer drouth which can be traced to its high quality root system and stalk and leaf structure which makes highly efficient use of soil plant food and moisture. As one farmer puts it, "G-80 is one hybrid that can produce both good ears and good stalks."

BIG, BEAUTIFUL EARS



For splendid ear type and beautiful color, G-80 has few equals and no superiors. Here are seen G-80 ears picked in the field where the world 5-acre corn yield record was established at 190.1 bushels an acre. The remarkable ear illustrated on the front of this book is G-80, photographed by corrected color process and in its exact size. No wonder farmers who raise G-80 say it has more eye appeal than any other corn they've ever raised.



EAR ACTUAL SIZE



Yellow corn is better than any other single grain for getting high egg production and maintaining body weights of layers—so Iowa Experiment Station found in 5-year tests. These old hens were still in heavy egg production with no evidence of molt when this photo was taken. Their ration consisted of whole corn, whole oats and 26 percent supplement which was fed by the free-choice method.

IN ITS ADAPTED AREA, G-80 FEARS NO COMPETITION

G-80 is one of the leading hybrids in popularity for the south central and southern corn belt. There are good reasons for this. In wet seasons and in dry seasons, it is a wonderful performer. It has a high degree of resistance to many insects, especially chinch bugs. G-80 is a top-notch performer in producing heavy yields of big, golden ears with splendid feeding quality. If you can use a late maturing strain, you'll not go wrong in selecting this famous G-Hybrid.

Helped Make the New World Record: Paul Peabody used G-80 as one of his three G-Hybrids to set his new official yield record of 191.64 bushels per acre. Although he planted thick, practically every stalk carried a full-sized ear. There were few nubbins.

Tough as a Missouri Mule: G-80 lives up to the old statement, "tough as a Missouri mule." It has a well-established record as an outstanding performer in dry seasons, and strangely enough it has proven to be a good performer in unusually wet early seasons of the past two years. This G-Hybrid starts off fast

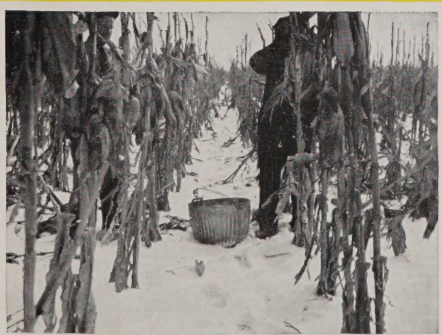
with a vigorous early growth and continues through the entire growing season.

G-80 Has No Fear of Competition in its adapted area. Here are reports from three farmers who subjected this G-Hybrid to stiff tests against competitive strains of corn:

Louis Ullsperger—"I planted seven different hybrids . . . Funk's G-80 certainly was the winner in yield. It stood up almost 100 percent and seems to resist chinch bugs. It is a good feeding corn, too. My hogs are doing fine on it."

August Graf—"He planted a dozen hybrids and found that G-80 topped them all. 'I liked the standability for machine picking, and G-80 produced better and more solid corn.'"

Bernard McHargue—"I bought some of another hybrid last season, and it cost me about \$500. I'd just as well have had the higher yields all over my farm that I got from G-80."



Highly Resistant

to Hazards in Southern Corn Belt



**FUNK'S G
135**

ADAPTATION—For southern corn belt farmers, G-135 will give a good performance even under severe growing condition handicaps on most any type of soil. It is a full season hybrid in Region 5 and is medium to full season in Region 6.

Known for High Yields—Funk's G-135 produces good crops on a wide variety of soil, and it is especially outstanding on river bottom land where it has produced tremendous yields. Few hybrids ever developed have the capacity of G-135 to overcome the common hazards of the southern corn belt such as Stewart's disease, diplodia stalk rot, severe winds, hot summer drouths and chinch bugs. It is a single-eared hybrid. Ears are large, and kernels are deep and well denting.

T. O. Logsdon, Shawneetown, Ill., harvested 500 acres of G-135 last season averaging 85 bushels an acre on bottom land that had been in corn continuously for 50 years.



Stands Adversity

and Produces Well on Thin Soil

**FUNK'S G
90**

ADAPTATION—G-90 has the ability to grow well on a very wide range of soil types. It is full season in all of Region 5 and the upper part of Region 6. It is a medium season strain in the southern part of Region 6.



Dependable Hybrid for the South—Few hybrids in the southern corn belt have performed well under such a wide range of conditions as Funk's G-90. Its large root system sinks so deeply into the earth, that this hybrid can produce good yields even on thin soil. The G-90 stalk is of medium height and carries its single ear at a convenient height for hand-husking. Ears are longer than those of most hybrid strains for this area. Its excellent root and stalk quality give G-90 a full measure of the standability for which Funk's G Hybrids are famous.

For size and ear type, G-90 is not excelled in the southern corn belt. Here an Elizabeth-town, Ky., farmer exhibits G-90 ears.





R. J. LAIBLE
Sales Supervisor

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